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28,279



Protesters in Beirut protesting the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to Lebanon yesterday.

## After Visiting 5 Arab Nations Kissinger Confers 3 Hours in Israel

From Wire Dispatches  
USALM, Dec. 16.—U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger today met for three hours with Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir and other Israeli leaders to discuss the peace process. The session, a "very good" one, was held in Jerusalem. Kissinger, who arrived in Israel after five hours of talks with Lebanese leaders at an airbase near the Syrian border, also met with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad. He was joined by Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Alon, Foreign Minister Abba Eban, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, and other officials. Kissinger's visit to Israel was part of a tour that included stops in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia. He is expected to return to the United States on Wednesday.

He flew to Madrid Tuesday and to Paris the next day for conferences on Vietnam with Le Duc Tho of the North Vietnamese Politburo. He is due in Geneva Thursday. In his tour of the Middle East, Mr. Kissinger was in Egypt and Saudi Arabia Friday, Syria and Jordan yesterday and Lebanon and finally Israel today. In Damascus, Mr. Kissinger met for more than six hours with President Hafez al-Assad and said afterward that the talks had been "very frank and useful."

He explored all subjects of a long agenda, with the same spirit of friendship, said Mr. Kissinger. Syria's Foreign Minister, Abdel Kerim Khaddam, nodded in assent and smiled broadly when Mr. Kissinger said "no final decisions were made."

## A-Arms Topic Of Arab Talks, Magazine Says

BEIRUT, Dec. 16 (AP).—The Arab World, a digest of Middle Eastern affairs, said yesterday that the recent Arab summit conference in Algiers discussed the possibility of Arab states acquiring atomic bombs. China was reportedly considered a possible source, but the publication said "no final decisions were made."

## Britain Faces Food Shortages Due to Three-Day Work Week

LONDON, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Food shortages are now expected in Britain in the new year because of the three-day work week that will be imposed on most of British industry under the government's emergency measures to cope with the energy crisis. The problem will be packaging. The reduced timetable, paper and cardboard supplies that will result from the shortened production week will impinge on the food supply, according to food industry officials.

Mr. Barber was understood to be preparing fiscal measures to dampen the demand for goods that has sharply raised imports and, as a byproduct, increased the export of British pounds to pay for the imports. Such measures might include new taxes and restraints on credit. However, the effect on the lowest paid workers might be disastrous; therefore food subsidies have also been discussed to offset the impact. All of this presumes that adequate supplies of goods will be available. Food manufacturing, processing and distribution have been exempted from the shorter

## Universities Shuts Early

From Wire Dispatches  
ATHENS, Dec. 16.—The Greek government yesterday announced that the country's universities will close for Christmas holidays one week earlier than usual. The order came 24 hours after a army-backed government had taken control of the country, following a student revolt that precipitated the ouster of Nov. 23 which ousted President George Papadopoulos. The new head of state, General Konstantinos Karamanlis, said in a statement that the government's decision to close the universities was a move to restore order and discipline. He said that the government would take steps to ensure that the universities would be able to resume normal operations in the new year.

Mr. Kissinger landed at Lod, then helicoptered to Jerusalem. Underscoring the importance of the Kissinger-Meir talks were reports of new Syrian-Israeli clashes along the Golan Heights ceasefire line. A Syrian spokesman in Damascus said "very violent fighting continued for two hours." He said that Israeli forces lost equipment and suffered the loss of dead and wounded.

## Right Ear Severed Getty Freed in Southern Italy; Never Saw His Kidnappers

ROME, Dec. 16 (NYT).—J. Paul Getty 3d, a 17-year-old grandson of J. Paul Getty, the American oil billionaire, was found in a deserted service station in Italy's deep South early yesterday, more than five months after he had disappeared from Rome. The youth's right ear was found to have been severed. An agent of the Getty family is known to have handed over a huge ransom to bandits somewhere in southern Italy last Wednesday. Sources close to the family said that a ransom of \$2.5 million, presumably in Italian banknotes, had been paid. This would represent the highest ransom ever collected by kidnapers in Italy.



J. Paul Getty 3d and his mother, Gail Harris, at a Rome police station Saturday after the youth was found by police near Lagonegro, a village in southern Italy.

## UN Takes a Leading Role Peace Conference on Mideast Delayed Three Days, to Friday

From Wire Dispatches  
CAIRO, Dec. 16.—The Arab-Israeli peace conference, which was scheduled to open in Geneva Tuesday, has been postponed until Friday, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said today. In statements carried by the semi-official Middle East News Agency, Mr. Fahmy said the opening of the conference was delayed "in view of the contacts going on now to prepare for it."

and China dissociated itself from the vote. The council's resolution was introduced by Guinea, which is one of the many nonaligned countries that want the UN to play a significant role at the Geneva parley. These nonaligned countries are generally pro-Arab and their votes over the years have helped to pass a succession of Middle East resolutions considered unfavorable to Israel.

Israeli View  
Israel has said consistently that the Geneva peace conference should be held under the auspices of the United States and the Soviet Union and not those of the UN, which it considers heavily weighted in favor of the Arabs.

interference with Syria unless Damascus first turned over a list of its Israeli prisoners of war and allows International Red Cross representatives to visit them. Here in Cairo, Egyptian officials expressed satisfaction today with the progress of preparations for the conference. The postponement of the opening was not welcome in Cairo, however, as the Egyptians are anxious to press forward with the negotiations—especially on Israeli troop withdrawal—as fast as possible. The disadvantage of postponement is far outweighed in the Egyptian view by other new developments, above all, the UN role in the talks.

## Plans for Joint Energy Action EEC Talks End on Unity Note

By David Haworth  
COPENHAGEN, Dec. 16 (NYT).—The theme of this conference has been the very existence of the European community. Not more. Not less. This was the verdict of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt at the close early this morning of the two-day summit meeting of Common Market government chiefs. Mr. Brandt predicted that the talks would lead to greater internal cohesion in the European Economic Community. But French President Georges Pompidou seemed less enthusiastic. Asked as he left the meeting whether he was satisfied with the summit, he answered with a simple "yes."



Willy Brandt

any direct answer to the suggestion put by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger that there should be a high-powered energy action group representing the world's industrialized nations, the EEC leaders put forward, instead, a plan to study with other oil-consuming countries—within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development—ways of dealing with short and long-term energy problems the consumer countries face. Complementing this, the EEC is to launch a program to promote a diversification of energy supplies from existing sources and notably speeding up Europe's production capacity for enriched uranium. Reaffirms Policy  
On the Middle East, the summit agreed to reaffirm its declaration published on Nov. 6 which called for the full implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 in all its parts, taking into account also the rights of the Palestinians. Added to this was an offer by the Nine to assist in the search for a Middle East peace and in the guaranteeing of a settlement. They said they would inform UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of their views, a move

## Tehran Talks Set Oil-Nations Panel Reported Considering New Price Rises

VIENNA, Dec. 16.—Oil ministers from the biggest oil-exporting nations will meet in Tehran on Saturday to consider further increases in the basic price of petroleum, oil sources said tonight. The ministers, representing the 12 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, will consider recommendations prepared by the OPEC's Economic Commission at a special meeting this week. The Economic Commission will meet here tomorrow for a study that will almost certainly end with proposals for higher prices. Finance specialists and other economic experts already have prepared guideline documents to help OPEC members set higher crude oil prices to match rising prices paid by consumers on world markets—increases that are partly due to the Arab embargo—

said last night. Gaz de France said it was using some of its reserves to make up the deficit in supplies. Austrian drivers will have a carless day of their choice each week by mid-January and may face rationing of gasoline in February, Trade Minister Josef Starobacher said today. The announcement confirmed reports that the government would refrain from imposing a Sunday driving ban in an effort to avert adverse consequences for the tourist industry.

## Truckers in U.S. Renew Protests On Price of Fuel

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP).—Truckers protesting higher fuel prices and lower speed limits kept their rigs off the road again yesterday in some areas and spokesmen for the dissident drivers said they would extend their stoppage until tomorrow. A two-day work stoppage had been called to bring demands home to the public, and some supermarkets in New England and manufacturers in the Midwest have said they are feeling the lack of deliveries. Truckers across the nation had staged a two-day stoppage on Dec. 7-8. "We're still shut down," said a trucker who's been manning telephones in Denver, Colo., talking to drivers participating in the new protest. Most of them are independents who own their own rigs. Former Teamsters Union president James R. Hoffa said at a news conference Friday that "ultimately, they [the independents] will get what they want."

He said he disagreed with Teamsters' president Frank Fitzsimmons, who has not supported the protests. Mr. Hoffa said that if he still headed the union, it would be backing the independents. France might be forced to ration gas to consumers following technical problems in the Sidra gas liquefying plant in Algeria, the French gas board



## Beer Cans, Garbage Spoil Purity

## Scientists Report Antarctica Is Endangered by Pollution

By David Lamb

MCMURDO STATION, Antarctica, Dec. 16.—Only since 1943 has this largely unexplored continent been inhabited permanently by man, but already it is experiencing the symptoms of one of its diseases—pollution.

The symptoms are subtle indeed, yet any change in the continent's environment—the purest and least corrupted on earth—is viewed with concern by biologists because Antarctica represents the ideal laboratory to study an environment that has been largely unaffected by man.

At McMurdo, the largest of the four permanent U.S. scientific stations, thousands of tons of waste ranging from beer cans to garbage are dumped on the ice each year, then burned, dismantled and floated off to sea in the spring to settle eventually at the bottom of McMurdo Sound.

As a result, scientists say, penguin colonies are breeding about five miles farther offshore than they did a few years ago and sewage pumped into the sound has disturbed the microorganism structure. Litter is stacking up on the basis of the sound that flows to the Ross Sea.

Dr. Hugo Campos, a Chilean scientist who recently visited Antarctica, said he found "the beginning of contamination" in two lagoons near King George Island, where Chile and the Soviet Union operate research stations.

Five years ago the U.S. Navy moved to combat pollution with plans for a \$175,000 incinerator and a \$250,000 sewage treatment plant. Both facilities are installed at McMurdo but neither is in use.

The incinerator, capable of burning 600 pounds of waste an hour, was used until last winter. It now stands idle because McMurdo officials say the diesel fuel necessary to operate it creates more pollution than does dumping the waste into the sea. The sewage treatment plant has never been used because these officials believe that the wastes pumped into the sound result in negligible pollution.

Although large discarded materials such as rubber tires and abandoned machinery are taken back to the United States, environmentalists are concerned that the wastes on the bottom of McMurdo Sound will crowd sponges out of living space and that discarded plastics will last indefinitely and smother life beneath them.

At the three U.S. inland scientific research stations—the South Pole, Byrd and Siple—most of the waste that accumulates over

## Getty Found In South Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

tic bases on lonely stretches of southern Italy's coastline. According to this theory, the kidnappers were in touch with smugglers who are supplying Rome and other big Italian cities with contraband cigarettes and drugs and were planning to invest part of the ransom in other big-time smuggling operations.

Media networks in Sicily and southern Italy as well as bandits have long perpetrated abductions of members of wealthy families for ransom.

The youth was first sighted in the rain early yesterday on the Autostrada del Sole Italy's main north-south motorway about 240 miles south of Rome.

"I Believed You" Mother and son were reunited at a carabinieri barracks at 8:30 a.m. "I always believed you," Mrs. Harris told the youth.

Police officials here had long been openly skeptical about young Getty's disappearance, giving to understand that they thought it had been staged to induce his grandfather to make a large payment, or to publicize a film in which the youth was to play a part.

Young Getty was last seen in the evening of July 9 when he was striding in Rome's Piazza Navona after a visit to a discotheque.

**Surgery Reported Refused** ROME, Dec. 16 (UPI)—Young Getty reportedly has refused plastic surgery to replace his severed ear.

"No plastic surgery because I don't want to forget this moment of my life. I will stay like this," he was quoted as telling his mother.

But Giovanni Jacovini, Mrs. Harris' lawyer, said the boy made the statement in the first edition of his release and there was still hope that he might change his mind.

Friends of the family reported that the boy chain-smoked and toasted his release with Chianti but still exhausted and suffering the effects of cold and hunger, he frequently fell into a dose.

Mr. Jacovini said young Getty would stay in the clinic for two days. "He's recovering very quickly. He's young and he has a strong character but we're afraid there will be a reaction after the euphoria wears off."

Police said young Getty reported that he never had a chance to see his kidnappers.

"Always Blindfolded" Police quoted him as saying: "I don't know where I was. We moved around often in a car and on foot. I was always blindfolded but I discovered one thing—that it was a large gang, so many men."

"Sometimes they treated me well, other times very badly. I slept in caves or in the open. The cold made me cry so many times," he said. "I ate mostly bread and cheese, especially in the last week. In the first weeks they had given me tomatoes, salami, things like that."

"I had a transistor radio. It was my only tie to life." Describing the amputation of his ear, he reportedly said:

"They cut off my ear with a kitchen knife. They stunned me with a club but when the blade cut the flesh I woke up. I felt everything—it was terrible. Afterward they gave me several injections."

**Father's Warning** From Wire Dispatches LONDON, Dec. 16.—Young Getty's family might mount a private detective operation to hunt down his son's abductors, according to the Sunday Telegraph.

"I intend to devote the rest of my energies to teaching the Italians the meaning of the word 'wonderful,'" J. Paul Getty Jr. was quoted by the newspaper as saying. "I suggest those associated with the kidnapping would be well advised to sleep with one eye open."

But sources said they considered it unlikely that the boy's father would go to Italy because he is wanted there for questioning in connection with the death in 1971 of his estranged second wife, Balli-born actress Talitha Pol, of an overdose of heroin in his Rome apartment.

## EEC Summit Concludes on A Unity Note

## Concerted Policy On Energy Planned

(Continued from Page 1)

toward the Arab demand that the UN be made responsible for the Middle East situation.

Mr. Brandt said the mention of Mr. Waldheim implied that he was "the competent" official. France and Britain had already taken this stand, opposed by Israel, and the statement meant they had brought their European partners to support them.

However, the four Arab foreign ministers who were here for consultations with the Common Market's foreign ministers were warned by the EEC that the maintenance of oil cuts made it more difficult for the European nations to play a constructive part in working out a Middle East solution.

The Arab envoys were also told of the dangerous effects of a continued reduction in oil supplies would have and of the adverse effects on the Arab countries' European public opinion which tries' economies a major recession in Europe would have.

Danish Foreign Minister K. B. Andersen served as spokesman for the Nine in resolving the ministers from Algeria, Tunisia, Sudan and the United Arab Emirates yesterday morning.

In the communiqué the nine countries affirmed their "common will that Europe should speak with one voice in important world affairs" and agreed to speed up efforts to define the "European Union" that the EEC is committed to achieving by 1980.

It was also affirmed that similar summit meetings could be held every six months "when it appears necessary to provide a stimulus or to lay down further guidelines for the construction of a united Europe." This was adopted despite the fears of the smaller EEC members that the summit device might be used by their bigger partners as a tool of directing the community's strategy outside the normal institutional framework.

The European leaders also stated that the growing unity of the Nine would be beneficial for the relationship between Europe and the U.S., adding they attach "great importance" to the declaration on which they are currently working intended as a response to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's call earlier this year for an "Atlantic Charter."

In future times of crisis—like the Middle East war—the summit meeting decided that EEC foreign ministers must rapidly decide how the EEC can respond with a common position.

So far as the internal aspects of the community are concerned, the summit yielded few of the political dividends France had hoped for when Mr. Pompidou first suggested the meeting should be held.

**Thai Assembly Ended** BANGKOK, Dec. 16 (AP)—King Bhumibol Adulyadej formally dissolved Thailand's National Assembly tonight to pave the way for the election of a new legislature by a national governmental convention on Wednesday.

All but a dozen members of the 399-seat body—appointed under the military regime of now-exiled Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn—had resigned before the weekend.

Although one of 419 precincts was uncounted and errors made some figures suspect, Police Superintendent Clarence Giarrusso said that all candidates accepted the unofficial total pending the official canvass Tuesday.

Mr. Garrison, 52, apparently was handicapped by his bribery trial in U.S. District Court three months ago, even though he was acquitted, and by a backlash from his 1967-69 investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Mr. Connick, 48, called Mr. Garrison a "moral midget" and said he ran an inefficient office. Mr. Garrison said Mr. Connick spent \$250,000 to win a job that pays \$27,000. He said his own campaign expenses were about \$20,000.

The victor faces a Republican, William Mora, in the March 5 general election, and Democratic City Councilman Eddie Sapir, who qualified as an independent.

**Emir of Bahrain Launches Parliament** BAHRAIN, Dec. 16 (Reuters)—The hereditary emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Bin Sulman al-Khalifa, today launched his Persian Gulf state's first parliament, introducing democracy by giving more than two-thirds of the seats to members chosen by the people.

Thirty members, elected by some 30,000 male voters nine days ago, took their seats with 14 cabinet ministers, all appointees of the ruler. Faced with a National Assembly combining progressives and old traditionalists, Sheikh Isa appealed to them to work together for the national good.

**Ervin, Weicker Reveal '72 Taxes** WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (UPI)—Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D-N.C., and Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Conn., made public their 1972 income tax returns Friday. Both said that they paid more than triple the federal taxes that President Nixon paid for that year.

"Quite frankly, it makes the President's tax return look all the more ridiculous," Sen. Weicker said after he announced that he earned \$67,939 and paid \$14,350 in federal taxes last year.

Sen. Ervin said he paid \$15,493 in federal taxes for 1972 on an adjusted gross income of \$63,440. Mr. Nixon has reported that he paid \$4,298 in federal taxes for 1972 on an adjusted gross income of \$268,777.

**West Germany Jails 9 Czechs for Hijacking** WEIDEN, West Germany, Dec. 16 (AP)—Nine young Czechs, three of them women, were sentenced by a West German court Friday to prison terms ranging from three to seven years for hijacking a Czechoslovak airliner and killing the pilot on June 8, 1972.

Lubomir Adamica, the 22-year-old hijacker accused of firing the fatal shot, hanged himself in a Bayreuth jail cell last Jan. 14.

The highest sentence, seven years, went to Jiri Beran, a 23-year-old musician, who burst into the cockpit of the turboprop plane with Adamica. In the ensuing struggle the pilot was killed and the co-pilot injured.

**Florida Millionaire Sentenced in New York** NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (UPI)—A Manhattan judge Friday sentenced Florida millionaire Glenn W. Turner, who is under indictment in several states accused of fraudulent business practices, to 169 days in jail and fined him \$65,850 for contempt of court.

Judge Jacob Markowitz issued the civil-contempt citation against Mr. Turner and his two businesses, Dare to Be Great, Inc., and Koscol Interplanetary, Inc., for ignoring court orders to stop operating in New York State and orders to return more than \$3 million to state residents.



COFFEE BREAK—Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Omar Saqqaf and U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger sip coffee in Riyadh Friday during Mr. Kissinger's visit. Serving coffee is a traditional sign of Arab hospitality.

## Kissinger Meets Mrs. Meir After Talks in Arab Capitals

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Kissinger's remarks were translated into Arabic.

It was the first visit to Syria by a U.S. secretary of state since John Foster Dulles was there in 1953. Syria broke off diplomatic relations after the 1967 war.

In Amman, Mr. Kissinger dined with King Hussein at midnight last night and then reviewed the Middle East situation with the monarch until 3 a.m. He said upon his departure from Amman that he and the king discussed the procedures and objectives of the Geneva conference.

"We had a great identity of views on the subject," Mr. Kissinger said. "Having been partners

for many years, we will also be partners in making peace. We reached total agreement on what we talked about."

**Palestine Issue** A high-ranking American official said later that this did not mean that agreement had been reached on the Palestinian issue.

In Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, Mr. Kissinger met for 90 minutes with King Faisal to inform him of U.S. efforts to move the Middle East crisis to the peace table and to try to convince him to lift the oil embargo against the United States.

**Hint From Americans** Officials in the Kissinger party said they did not expect an immediate change in the king's attitude. But they hinted that they had received some indications that once the Geneva conference got down to concrete issues after the new year, the oil might begin to flow again from Arab wells to the United States.

Prior to the Kissinger party's departure from Riyadh yesterday, the Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister, Omar Saqqaf, said that as a result of Mr. Kissinger's discussions with King Faisal Friday night, "we think that we are able to remove every stumbling block in the way of relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia."

The Saudi official spoke to newsmen with Mr. Kissinger at his side. The tone and substance of his remarks were friendly and contributed to the impression left by some American officials that a change in the Arab oil policy may be forthcoming in the new year.

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**Food Shortages Are Expected in Britain** (Continued from Page 1)

Major distillers have already begun putting liquor stores on allocation for whiskey and other alcoholic beverages because of a shortage of cardboard for the boxes in which the bottles are shipped.

The milk industry has been complaining for months about a shortage of returnable bottles at a time when glass production has been running at capacity. The glass manufacturers' federation reports that bottle plants are working 24 hours a day seven days a week.

Soft-drink bottlers have also launched advertising campaigns to get the public to bring back their bottles.

However, food packaging is so thoroughly integrated with other kinds of packaging that disruptions are considered likely. Moreover, glass, paper and plastic shortages exist already.

work week, along with food packaging.

Shopping spree—A section of London's Oxford Street was crowded Saturday with shoppers who went on a pre-Christmas buying spree in the city, apparently spurred on by a fear of tax measures in the government's budget due out later this week.

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## After His Anti-Israel Speech

## Peace Honor for Berrigan Opposed

By Ralph Blumenthal

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT)—Plans to honor the Rev. Daniel J. Berrigan with a peace award here have run into opposition following the report of a speech he gave recently to an Arab audience describing Israel as "a criminal Jewish community" and a "nightmare" that "manufactures human waste."

As a result of the speech, delivered on Oct. 19 before the Association of Arab University Graduates in Washington, the American Jewish Congress has protested plans to present the Jesuit priest the Gandhi Peace Award for anti-war activities at the Community Church of New York on Jan. 9.

Agreeing with the complaints and terming the speech "so prejudiced as to invite characterizations of anti-Semitism," the Rev. Donald S. Harrington of the Community Church said he was reconsidering his decision to present the award.

The award is sponsored by an organization called Promoting Enduring Peace, headed by the Rev. Roy Hall, in New Haven, Conn. Neither the group nor Father Berrigan was immediately reachable for comment.

Father Berrigan was released from the federal prison in Danbury, Conn., in January, 1972, after serving two years and three months of a three-year sentence for burning draft records in Catonsville, Md., in 1968.

He has just returned to the United States after a semester teaching English and religion at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg. His brother, the Rev. Philip Berrigan, spent 39 months in Danbury prison on related charges and was released last December.

The Rev. Daniel Berrigan's speech on the Arab-Israeli conflict drew little public attention when it was made two months ago. The controversy began with publication of the text and a Jewish response in American Report, an organ of clergy and laity.

Taking pride in the fact that he was a "nonexpert" and acknowledging that the subject was an emotional one, he first chastised the Arabs for what he called "their capacity for deception" and

"their contempt for their own people."

Turning to Israel, he characterized it, along with South Africa and the United States, as "a settler state" seeking "a Biblical justification for crimes against humanity."

While the world knew "criminal Christian communities," Father Berrigan said, "we had never known a criminal Jewish community."

Recovering from the holocaust of World War II, "the Jews," he continued, "arose like warriors, armed to the teeth... Israel entered the imperial adventure. She took up the imperial weap-

ons, she spread abroad the imperial deception."

In the space of 25 years, Father Berrigan said, "the slave master and created slaves."

"The 'coincidence' of Israel stamped with the imperialist face whose favor she has courted; the creation of an elite of millionaires, generals and entrepreneurs," he stated. "And the poor is being paid by Israel's Oriental prisoners."

"The same racist ideology of Nazis was now being used Israel, 'fostering the myth of a 'barbarian Arab.' Father Berrigan declared.

Earlier campaigns were not expensive affairs. This time it was now being used Israel, "fostering the myth of a 'barbarian Arab.' Father Berrigan declared.

The campaign, which barely filled one-third of the capital's 3,000-seat convention center, "Local political observers refused to draw any conclusions except that the campaign for the eighth Knesset (parliament) has failed to catch fire."

Although the results of the Dec. 31 election could have a significant impact on Israel's stance in the practical bargaining stages of the Geneva peace conference, the public apparently is still numbed by the shock of the Yom Kippur war and preoccupied by the current diplomatic drama and the challenges of daily life in a period when the military reserves remain mobilized.

Despite large-scale immigration, Israel's voting patterns have been always been fairly stable. This election could be different. Public opinion polls show that little more than two weeks before the election, anywhere from 25 to 40 percent of the voters have been unable to decide how they will vote in the proportional representation election.

The Labor party under Mrs. Meir bills itself as the tried-and-true force which can make a workable peace agreement but

its argument could be summed up to an extent if the opening signs in Geneva show the peace conference to be stalled again, Israel or if the Arabs are the victors.

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Although the results of the Dec. 31 election could have a significant impact on Israel's stance in the practical bargaining stages of the Geneva peace conference, the public apparently is still numbed by the shock of the Yom Kippur war and preoccupied by the current diplomatic drama and the challenges of daily life in a period when the military reserves remain mobilized.

Despite large-scale immigration, Israel's voting patterns have been always been fairly stable. This election could be different. Public opinion polls show that little more than two weeks before the election, anywhere from 25 to 40 percent of the voters have been unable to decide how they will vote in the proportional representation election.

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Earlier



Congress Discussing Energy Bill

Nixon Signs Bill Putting U.S. on Year-Round Savings Time

By John D. Morris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (NYT).—The nation goes on year-round daylight saving time Jan. 6 under legislation signed yesterday by President Nixon.

A signing ceremony, the president called on Congress to take action before Christmas on other legislation providing emergency powers to conserve energy.

Referenced to a bill passed Nov. 19 by the Senate but watered down in three days of House debate last week. The House passed the measure yesterday, 325 to 112. A Senate-House conference committee meeting tomorrow will attempt to resolve differences in the two versions.

Yesterday afternoon, the President met at the White House with William Simon, the federal energy chief, and Mr. Simon's deputy, John Sawhill, for a discussion of the energy crisis. Clocks are to be moved ahead one hour at 2 a.m. Jan. 6, as year-round daylight saving time goes into effect for the first time since World War II. Under this legislation, it will continue through October, 1978. The President estimated that it would reduce fuel consumption by the equivalent of 150,000 barrels of oil a day.

While many energy-saving measures require inconvenience and some sacrifice, the President said, daylight saving time throughout the year "will mean only a minimum of inconvenience and will involve equal participation by all."

The emergency energy bill as passed by the Senate would give the President broad discretionary powers, including the authority to ration gasoline, but the House voted to retain congressional control in major areas. Gasoline rationing, under the House or the Senate, if neither acted within 15 days after a presidential rationing order, the order would take effect.

The House version also would require congressional authorization, through regular legislative procedures, for such orders in the future. Under the authority sought by the President and conditionally provided by the Senate measure, a new Federal Energy Administration could set speed limits, curtail hours of business by gasoline stations and other establishments, prohibit pleasure driving on Sunday, limit outdoor lighting and prescribe maximum temperatures for office buildings and stores.

Major unconditional powers provided by both bills would enable the new agency to order industrial plants to switch from oil to coal, to reduce gasoline production and reduce the output of heating fuel and oil producers to maintain "maximum efficient rates" of production.

In 15 hours of debate and voting before passing the bill, the House adopted a number of amendments that the conference committee may omit from the final version. These include a ban on exports of petroleum products for military use in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, a ban on the allocation of fuel for heating schoolchildren for noneducational purposes.

Original text: The statement of their net that the Nixon made public Dec. 8, the value of the Clemente property was given as \$1,000. However, the financial census noted that the figure used on the original cost of the property is assumed to be much more now. The property is currently valued at \$10 million by California authorities for purposes of the property tax.

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CRASH SITE—Part of the wreckage of a Lockheed Constellation cargo plane is still smoking long after crashing into a Miami residential area Saturday night.

8 Killed, 5 on Ground, in Miami Cargo-Plane Crash

MIAMI, Dec. 16 (AP).—Eight persons, including three from one family, were killed here late yesterday when a cargo plane laden with Christmas trees crashed in flames in a residential neighborhood.

The crash destroyed three homes and damaged four. The plane, a four-engine Lockheed Constellation, crashed a mile east of Miami International Airport just after taking off for Caracas, Venezuela, with a 10-ton cargo of Christmas trees.

Police tentatively identified the victims as the three crew members—pilot William Fox, 48, co-pilot Jesse Penders, 30, and flight engineer Arthur Kimball—and five residents. Vincente Iglesia, 41, who died today in Jackson Memorial Hospital of burns, his wife, Maria, 36, and his mother, Teresa, 74; Manuel Querol and his wife, Barbara, both 60.

Mr. Iglesia's father, Manuel Iglesia, 83, was in critical condition with burns over 80 percent of his body. The Iglesias' two sons, Jose, 13, and Vincente Jr., 13, escaped by jumping out the window of a rear bedroom—the only room in the small, concrete-block house that survived the crash. Another destroyed home was unoccupied at the time.

The ownership of the aircraft was not immediately determined. "The plane's number was not in our registry books, and we are having to check further," a Federal Aviation Administration official said.

Among those who disapprove of the way Mr. Nixon is handling his job but oppose impeachment is a 55-year-old executive who remarked: "Such a drastic move would further weaken our international relationships. Hopefully, the balance of the legislative and judicial branches of government against the executive branch can hold things in line until we have a chance to vote in a better man."

Among Republicans, the proportion who favor such a course of action has increased from 6 percent in June to 12 percent today, among Democrats from 27 to 50 percent and among independents from 18 to 36 percent.

Of all major population groups, blacks are most in favor of requiring Mr. Nixon to leave office, by 2 to 1.

The following table shows the trend since June. The question was "Should Mr. Nixon be compelled to leave the presidency?"

	Yes	No	Opinion
Dec. ...	35%	54%	11%
Nov. ...	37	54	9
Oct. ...	33	52	15
Aug. ...	26	61	13
July ...	24	62	14
June ...	19	68	13

The latest nationwide survey shows 31 percent approving of the way Mr. Nixon is handling his job as President, a gain of four percentage points from the previous survey. Six in 10 (59 percent) currently express disapproval.

To determine intensity of approval or disapproval, all persons in the survey were also asked to indicate how strongly they approve or disapprove of Mr. Nixon's handling of his job. The results show only 16 percent of the total sample approving strongly. In contrast, 41 percent say they disapprove strongly.

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In Gallup Poll

54% of Americans Oppose Forcing Nixon Out of Office

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 16 (NYT).—By 54 to 35 percent, Americans are against requiring President Nixon to leave office, virtually the same findings as recorded in a previous Gallup poll in early November.

The 35 percent who favor such action include 5 percent, or an estimated 7 million people, who have taken positive action, such as signing a petition or sending a letter to their congressman.

Requiring Mr. Nixon to leave the presidency is favored by only a minority of the public even though a majority (59 percent) currently disapprove of his performance in office and 76 percent believe that he was involved, at least to some extent, in the Watergate scandal.

Among those who disapprove of the way Mr. Nixon is handling his job but oppose impeachment is a 55-year-old executive who remarked: "Such a drastic move would further weaken our international relationships. Hopefully, the balance of the legislative and judicial branches of government against the executive branch can hold things in line until we have a chance to vote in a better man."

Among Republicans, the proportion who favor such a course of action has increased from 6 percent in June to 12 percent today, among Democrats from 27 to 50 percent and among independents from 18 to 36 percent.

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Haig Is Said To Relent on Richardson

Declining to Press Claim on Cox Firing

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., R., Md., said Friday that White House staff chief Alexander M. Haig has declined an invitation to back up his charge that former Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson did not tell the truth in congressional testimony about his role in the firing of Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox.

Sen. Mathias made public a Dec. 12 letter from Mr. Haig saying further dispute over the matter "can serve no constructive purpose" and disclaiming any intention to discredit Mr. Richardson. "Impugn his integrity or cast doubt on his veracity."

Sen. Mathias interpreted the Haig letter as a concession by the White House aide that his charges against Mr. Richardson, made at a White House "truth session" with senators Nov. 14, at which Sen. Mathias was present, could not be substantiated.

General Haig has elected to let Elliot Richardson's testimony stand without contradiction on the subject of the circumstances that led to the firing of Archibald Cox," Sen. Mathias said.

"Although he indicated that there may be a difference of perceptions of some facts, he does not wish to challenge the thrust or motivation of Richardson's version of the story," the Maryland senator continued.

The dispute goes back to the Oct. 20 firing of Mr. Cox by President Nixon. Mr. Richardson resigned in protest and subsequently told the Senate Judiciary Committee, on which Sen. Mathias serves, that he had never agreed with a White House plan to bar Mr. Richardson from using the courts to obtain confidential presidential documents.

At the Nov. 14 White House meeting, and at a similar session a day earlier, the President said Mr. Richardson had agreed to bar Mr. Cox from using the courts to obtain documents. Mr. Haig at the Nov. 14 session specifically said the barrier to Mr. Cox was actually Mr. Richardson's idea.

In his response, Mr. Haig did not specifically retract his version of the story, but he said he did not doubt Mr. Richardson's integrity or veracity. "It is not unique that several people, bent on the mutual goal of resolving a problem rather than contemporaneously recording their actions, will differ in their recollection of events leading up to a decision," Mr. Haig wrote.

He said he had discussed the matter with Mr. Richardson and both had agreed that the dispute should be dropped.

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Lack of Cash Grows Acute At Lockheed

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—The Lockheed Aircraft Corp., saved from bankruptcy in 1971 by a government guarantee of \$250 million in loans, is seeking urgent help to save itself from a new financial crisis.

The California company, its difficulties aggravated by the fuel shortage and the decline in airline travel, announced Friday that it was in danger of running out of cash next year. It said it might have to seek new short-term credits against already-built but undelivered Trijet airliners.

To help it find a solution, including possible merger with a healthier company, Lockheed retained the prestigious investment-banking firm of Lazard Freres & Co. of New York.

It also disclosed that it had drawn down an additional \$30 million of the \$250 million in government-guaranteed loans.

Persistent Trouble This increased the total borrowings of the aerospace manufacturer, which for five years has ranked first in dollar value of Defense Department contracts, to \$600 million. This included \$300 million of the \$250 million which Congress, by a one-vote Senate margin and three votes in the House, agreed to guarantee.

It was a measure of the persistent trouble Lockheed has been having in finding the cash to meet its obligations that special permission had to be obtained from the government to borrow up to the \$600-million figure. Under the credit agreement it obtained with 24 banks at the time of the congressional vote, Lockheed's maximum \$650-million credit total was to have dropped, through payments of some loans, to \$595 million by the end of this month.

The emergency loan guarantee board set up as watchdog over the governmental arrangement agreed, along with the banks, to let Lockheed go \$5 million over the previously scheduled Dec. 31 limit.

Ralph Nader and several consumer groups have challenged the increase in a lawsuit charging that it was a payoff for dairy industry contributions to "the President's re-election. At the time the increase was granted, AMT, acting through a newly hired Republican law firm, had already promised Mr. Nixon \$2 million for his 1972 campaign.

U.S. Christmas Tree Dimmed to One Star

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—President Nixon lit a single star at the top of the national Christmas tree Friday and said the spirit of Christmas "is not measured by the number of lights on a tree."

The spirit of Christmas is measured by the love that each of us has in his heart," he told a crowd of thousands before he pushed the button that turned on the lighting display, reduced from previous years because of the energy crisis.

In earlier years, 74,500 watts of electricity were required to light the 40-foot tree. The White House deputy press secretary, Gerald L. Warren, said this year's tree will require only 9,640 watts, mostly from the eight spotlights that illuminate the decorations.

Original text: The value of the gift as a deduction would be \$390,000. The entire deduction cannot be at once. It may be spread over six years, but in no year may it be more than 30 percent of the donor's adjusted gross income. If the Nixons continue to an annual income of about \$1 million, they could deduct \$390,000 from their taxable income for six years, or a total of \$2,340,000.

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Senate Panel Delays Vote on Naming Casey

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (UPI).—The Senate Banking Committee on Friday delayed for at least a month any action on President Nixon's nomination of William Casey to be head of the Export-Import Bank. It put off a vote until it receives "additional information" from Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

Mr. Casey, who is presently under secretary of state for economic affairs, was previously chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. In that job, just before the 1972 presidential election, he transferred sensitive investigative files about International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. to the Justice Department after they were requested by a congressional committee.

Mr. Casey has testified that the Justice Department requested them for a possible criminal investigation. However, Deputy Attorney General Ralph Erickson has denied this. The Banking Committee learned Thursday that the conflicting testimony had been forwarded to Mr. Jaworski, who is investigating the Nixon administration's role in an ITT anti-trust settlement in 1971.

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# Talking Points for Geneva Conference on Mideast

## Arabs Find Sense of Power

By Jim Hoagland

"The Arab world was never unified. As soon as Prophet Mohammed died, Moslems began to fight each other."

—Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

"The Arab regimes from the ocean to the Gulf are feeble regimes. Some are royalists, some are republicans, other progressive, some extreme left or right. But they all share the same weakness and shame."

—Libyan President Moamer Qadhafi.

"The October war has destroyed the lie that the Arabs were divided and unable to act together."

—Mahmoud Riad, secretary-general of the Arab League.

**BEIRUT (WP)**—Humbled for 1,000 years by foreign domination and more recently paralyzed by bitter internal rivalries, the Arab world has found a new sense of power and unity in the past 10 weeks.

Forged in war, that unity will be strongly tested by the international peace conference in Geneva.

In the 10 stereotype-shattering weeks, the supposedly weak and divided Arab nations have come together to fight their first competent modern war, to tie the industrialized world's economy in knots with a global oil squeeze and to discard with surprising ease their frequently self-defeating inhibitions about sitting at a bargaining table and talking peace with Israel.

This relative success, which has surprised the Arab world as much as it has outsiders, is shaping new expectations for many Arabs which will strongly influence the Geneva peace conference, and thus help determine whether Americans, Europeans and Japanese get enough oil for their homes, cars and industries.

Put simply, the main Arab expectation now is that Arab leaders are strong enough to bargain with Israel and come away with an acceptable result.

An attempt to examine the new Arab expectations before the peace conference must begin by considering these points:

● The psychological and political changes that have produced

a new spirit of Arab unity and confidence since Oct. 6.

● The real strength of that unity, especially between the nations which did the fighting and those which control the oil weapon, the chief hope in extracting major concessions from Israel.

● The terms that the Arabs are likely to demand, and those they possibly can accept at Geneva.

The change that has lifted the Arab world out of its backward-looking mood and caused the 100 million Arabs to focus on their common identity, instead of the cultural, linguistic and racial differences that mark their history, is felt all along the Mediterranean coast and into the deserts of the Arabian Peninsula.

"That man Nasser was a fool," an Egyptian merchant observed to a foreigner a few days after the October war ended. "He could never have accomplished any of this."

"He was always fighting with other Arab leaders, and he never showed respect for anybody else. He called the President of the United States 'Johnson.' It was 'Meir' or 'Nixon,'" he continued with expressive mimicking of the late Egyptian President Nasser's scowls. "Now we have a man who can get things done politically. In President Sadat's speech, it was 'Mrs. Meir and Mr. Nixon.'"

President Anwar Sadat's war has freed Egypt and the rest of the Arab world from the heavy shadow of Gamal Abdel Nasser. Internally, this has made it possible for Egyptians not only to praise sincerely the once-ridiculed Mr. Sadat but also to damn openly Nasser, and to bury the humiliation that the 1967 defeat brought.

Externally, it enables Mr. Sadat to chart a new Arab course in confronting the painful reality of the existence of a Jewish state in the Arab heartland.

The ability of Mr. Sadat's army to fight and regain Arab territory lost to Israel—the first time this has happened since the 1948 war—has brought most of the Arab hawks, however reluctantly, behind Mr. Sadat's bid for peace talks, which he first made in 1971 and which he renewed in a remarkable speech during the October war.

This was graphically demonstrated at the Arab summit conference in Algiers last month. Countries which had been deeply alienated by Nasser's pan-Arab ambitions calmly gave a conditional blessing to Mr. Sadat's peace bid and rejected attempts by Libya and Iraq, which boycotted the Algiers conference, to form an anti-negotiation front.

### 'Only Chance'

"We know that this is not the time for ideological quarrels between ourselves. This is our only chance to get a settlement," one of Mr. Sadat's closest associates said. "Sadat saw that months ago, and put aside ideology in favor of building up inter-Arab solidarity."

The enormous leverage that the energy crisis has given the Arab oil producers is the second key factor in raising Arab expectations to the point where they can agree to negotiate with Israel without fear of internal political warfare.

The improved Arab military performance and the oil threat probably made the Algiers summit the first such gathering that the rest of the world was forced to take seriously. Previous summits had been marked by bickering and often extreme rhetoric, but Arab leaders seemed to reflect the new seriousness of their position by eschewing both in Algiers.

"Sadat sees himself as strong enough not to make impossible demands on Israel," a Lebanese diplomat noted wryly. He pointed out a fact that has been little noticed in the West—that Mr. Sadat quietly has discarded the precondition that Israel said in the past blocked peace talks.

When then Secretary of State William P. Rogers initiated serious contacts with Egypt and Israel in 1970, the sticking point seems to have been Egypt's insistence that Israel would have to commit itself to complete withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war before talks could begin. Israel refused.

Mr. Sadat's negotiating team is going to Geneva without such a commitment. Mr. Sadat has strongly implied that the Soviet Union and the United States have guaranteed him that total Israeli



**FACE-TO-FACE**—Egyptian Lt. Gen. Mohammed Gansu (right) and Israeli Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv confer outside the tent at Kilometer 101 Nov. 12 after the UN-supervised cease-fire went into effect and both sides started talking.

withdrawal will be the result of the talks, but he has not been able to display anything like that in public.

The Algiers summit demonstrated that the Arab nations can agree on the general aims of peace negotiations that will effectively recognize Israel's existence.

But the means of accomplishing those aims, and the compromises that may be necessary, can still produce major rifts within the front of Arab unity.

The difference in expectations can be measured not only between those Arab states that will not be at Geneva and those that will, but also among the three main Arab participants in the peace negotiations—Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

The conference almost certainly will be split into several distinct stages. For the Arabs, Egypt will dominate the first stages, because its problems look on the surface to be the easiest to resolve and thus capable of establishing the "momentum" that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger says is needed for successful negotiations, and because the other Arab states are happy to have Egypt bear the political weight of a still uncertain process.

The biggest test that Arab unity faces is the linking of possible Egyptian success on the Sinai Peninsula to the much more difficult issues of Syria's Golan Heights, the Palestinians and Jerusalem.

A number of recent signs point to Arab expectations of a quick agreement in Geneva at an abbreviated first stage on "disengagement" of Israeli and Egyptian forces along the Suez Canal. If it is not achieved, Arab diplomats say, the conference will be still-born.

One week before Egypt broke off the talks at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road, on the issue of Israeli withdrawal to the Oct. 22 cease-fire lines, Mr. Kissinger predicted at a press conference that "in the very first phases of the negotiations... the military issues will loom largest."

Diplomats here have expressed strong interest in reports published in the United States last week that an Israeli withdrawal back to the Gidi and Mitla Passes in the Sinai was being delayed until the conference opened, as a way of establishing momentum in Geneva.

Mr. Sadat's promotion of Maj. Gen. Mohammed Gansu to chief of staff Wednesday reinforced speculation here that Gen. Gansu will take part in the Geneva discussions. His Israeli counterpart in the talks on the October lines, Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv, also due to go to Geneva.

Arab oil ministers last week added an important incentive for an initial Israeli pullback from the Suez Canal's west bank by linking the renewal of oil supplies to the United States and oil production increases to the beginning of Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory.

Japan, desperately in need of more oil, may have been anticipating an early bargain by issuing a strong statement Thursday calling for Israeli withdrawal to the Oct. 22 lines.

The other urgent topic for the first stage of the Geneva talks is the estimated 100 Israeli prisoners of war held by Syria. The Syrians appear to be adamant about not releasing the prisoners until substantial Israeli withdrawal from Syrian territory begins. But Syrian officials have hinted that a compromise can be worked out on supplying the International Red Cross with a full list of the prisoners.

The Geneva conference's second stage will center on the general Arab aims, which have been spelled out repeatedly in speeches by Mr. Sadat, Syria's President Hafez al-Assad and others. These are:

● Total Israeli withdrawal from Egypt's Sinai Peninsula, the Palestinian-inhabited Gaza Strip, Jordan's West Bank territory, and Syria's Golan Heights. The Arabs are putting special emphasis on Israel's giving up east Jerusalem, which Israel has already annexed.

● A still undefined "just solution" to the problem of the Palestinians who were forced out of their homes in the fighting of 1948 and 1967.

Many Arab and Western diplomats expect the United States, which has played the key role in setting the Geneva conference together, to promote negotiations along the lines of the "Rogers plan" of 1969.

This called for Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai (Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

By Alvin Rosenfeld

**JERUSALEM (WP)**—In its quarter-century of stormy life, the Jewish state of Israel has had many national adventures, including four wars. But some experiences have been missed. "We have never attended a peace conference," the Israelis point out.

As a result, these past days the Foreign Ministry has been scouring protocol records and statements, endeavoring to learn how one behaves at a peace conference. More important, that gap in Israel's history has a profound effect on its attitude toward the Geneva conference.

Out of Geneva, Israel wants one thing: peace with security. By peace, officials here let it be known, Israel means normalcy, proper diplomatic relations, the flow of commerce, the flow of travelers. There is a deep suspicion here that the Arabs want something else entirely. "They talk," says an Israeli leader, "not of peace, but of a state of peace. These are two different terms."

By "a state of peace," if the Israelis interpret the term correctly, the Arabs mean official recognition of Israel's right to exist within recognized borders, but not much else. Israel would have to live alone, isolated, an irritant rather than a partner in the Arab world, subject to constant challenge from Palestinian militants who do not accept Israel's right to exist on what they consider to be Arab land.

Therefore, the opening Israeli presentation in Geneva is likely to dwell on peace and a demand that the Arabs define "the nature of the peace" they seek. The official line here is that Israel is ready to make significant territorial concessions if the Arabs are ready for real peace. But if all the Arabs want is to replace the cease-fire with a formal document committing to the same thing, Israel will be extremely stubborn about giving up land.

### Pariah of Mideast

This insistence on normal relations is partly psychological. Israel has been the pariah of the Middle East since its birth. Thus, for two decades—until the 1967 war—Israel's standing in Jerusalem could look down on the walled Old City a few hundred yards away but could not enter.

In a revealing Hebrew radio interview, Premier Golda Meir probably spoke for many Israelis when she stressed the symbolic importance of the recent talks between Israeli and Egyptian military representatives at Kilometer 101 on the Suez-Cairo road. "For the first time, even several times a week, Israeli and Egyptian soldiers met, sat in tents and talked. There is value in simple personal contacts, the handshake between those who have been enemies for 25 years."

Mrs. Meir is no romantic, but she was clearly looking for a normalcy, an acceptance, an invitation to the club which have eluded Israel for a quarter-century. To most Israelis, it seems axiomatic that such a normalcy would cement ties and prevent wars—providing there is no military temptation to go to war. Here history intervenes again. The Israelis see themselves as the victims of repeated Arab aggression from 1948 to 1973. Israelis may quarrel among themselves as to what constitute "defensive borders" and the relative importance of such borders in a peace package. But there is universal agreement that Israel would have been in mortal danger had the Egyptian-Syrian Yom Kippur attack been mounted against Israel standing on the borders as they existed before the 1967 war.

As for how far Israel would be ready to retreat as part of a negotiated settlement, one responsible Israeli said the other day, "The Arabs are in the process of making us stubborn again." His point was this: For the first time in years, Israel is genuinely ready to give, to pay for the peace with land. But that must be pre-supposed mutual trust. Instead, Israel finds that the Arabs whom Israel is supposed to trust have tormented and murdered Israeli POWs, that Egypt has broken off the promising talks at Kilometer 101 and is talking tough and shooting things up at the Suez, that Syria will not even supply a list of POWs. The tone, the Israeli quietly noted, is not conducive to peace.

### Politics as Catharsis

The Yom Kippur war, it has been said ad nauseam, traumatized Israel. There were many elements in the shock the all-out nature of the attack, the fact that Israel's beloved and trusted army was surprised and unready, the brutality of the fighting, the effective Arab use of ultra-modern weapons, the incredible escalation in weaponry, the cold treatment Israel received at the hands of Western Europe and Black Africa, the power of the oil weapon, the destruction of the comfortable theory that the post-1967 borders provide full guarantees against Arab attack, the recognition that even Moshe Dayan and Golda Meir could make crucial errors of judgment, the extremely high death toll.

Had the United States fought such a war and suffered such casualties, it would have lost

more than 150,000 men in a matter of weeks. The combat death toll in Vietnam was about 45,000 in eight years, and it is arguable whether the United States has yet recovered.

The trauma in Israel has been deep. There is public confusion and uncertainty. The general hope here is that the current election campaign will be something of a catharsis and a transition. The pundits hope the campaign will air the doubts and self-criticism clearing the air, and that after the voting on Dec. 31 Israel will be able to move ahead in some kind of unity to talk seriously and concretely about peace.

Parliamentary elections are tricky, complicated affairs in Israel. The country operates under an awkward proportional representation system. That, together with a multiplicity of parties encouraged by the proportional system, means it is virtually impossible for any one party to win a clear majority.

The Likud Labor party has always dominated the inevitable coalition cabinet but has never secured more than 44 percent of the vote. The crucial issue in any Israeli election is: Will Labor get a big enough vote to call the shots, or will it have to make concessions on vital policy matters in order to patch together a coalition in order to govern?

For the first time, Labor faces a seductive opponent—the Likud Force, a coalition of right-wing nationalist parties put together just before the war by Reserve Gen. Ariel Sharon, a charismatic figure and the hero of the crossing over to the east bank of the Suez Canal in October. Labor is presenting itself to the voters as the only party with the experience and wisdom to make peace based on territorial compromise, and it condemns Likud as the party of no-compromise and therefore of war. Likud spokesmen argue that Mrs. Meir's party has forfeited the right to govern because of the Yom Kippur debacle and insist that Likud would peace, too, but on more realistic terms—i.e., fewer concessions.

A large part of the male population is still mobilized. What is not clear is how the soldiers, particularly the younger soldiers, will vote and how the war and the continuing emergency will affect voting back home. Most observers think that Likud is bound to benefit but that, after that moment of truth in the ballot box, Labor will still remain the largest single party.

But the question is: How strong will Labor be? A serious erosion of Labor strength would probably result in the formation of a national unity government including Likud. That would be something of a new ball game.

### 'Strategic Depth'

If Labor does well enough to reconstitute the present coalition or something like it, as seems likely, the more dovish elements within Labor, who urge flexibility and think too much stress on military will lead Israel into dangerous isolation, will probably play a somewhat larger role in decision-making. But Mrs. Meir would head—and dominate—the government, and she is neither ready to dump the militant Dayan nor to downgrade the emphasis on "strategic depth."

Expert committees are now working on Israel's political and military options in preparation for the coming bargaining sessions at Geneva, but there will be no decisions until after the elections. Assuming a Labor victory, however, the outlines of Israeli thinking in Geneva would probably be something like this:

● Agreement with Egypt: It could not provide for peace overnight. The differences are too great for that. The agreement would have to be implemented in stages. In each stage an Israeli move would be matched by a simultaneous Egyptian move. For example, a partial Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai might be accompanied by establishment of commercial missions in Tel Aviv and Cairo. Years would separate one stage from the next because time is the best test of a former antagonist's intentions.

● The Sinai: Israel would probably agree to an eventual staged withdrawal to the El Arish-Es-Mahmud line. This would cut the Sinai in two diagonally, giving Egypt all of the Gulf of Suez and Mediterranean coasts plus the Abu Rudeis oil wells, giving Israel some strategic depth, and guardianship of the strait leading from the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden. The bulk of the withdrawal would return all of the Suez Canal to Egypt.

● Enforcement: Israel would reluctantly accept a United Nations peace force, but would hope for agreement on eventual formation of a joint Egyptian-Israeli patrol in a demilitarized Sinai. Israel has always argued that UN forces create artificial barriers between parties to a conflict and thereby perpetuate the conflict.

● Normal relations: Israel would accept Egypt and the other Arab signatories eventually to lift the 25-year-old economic boycott on trade with Israel, sponsor Israel for membership in regional organizations now barred to it,

establish normal diplomatic ties, etc.

● Agreement with Jordan: In return for peace, Jordan would get back the cities and much of the farmland of the occupied West Bank. But the Israeli "waist" halfway between Tel Aviv and Haifa, only 10 miles wide before the 1967 war, would have to be fastened. Labor cabinet members have a variety of ideas on how to assure security on the Jordan River, but Mrs. Meir's government is not likely to propose abandoning the string of semi-military settlements planted since 1967 on the ridges above the Jordan.

The West Bank, part of Biblical Israel, is an emotional matter for some Israelis. Likud would accept cautious territorial compromise in the Sinai but resist it on the West Bank. The National Religious party, a probable member of the next coalition, might create tensions by demanding that Hebron, city of the patriarchs, remain under Israeli administration.

● Relations with Jordan: To assure peace and because economic logic dictates it, there would have to be open borders. Israel sees no point in ending its successful "open bridges" policy across the Jordan River or breaking its extensive commercial ties with the West Bank—or, for that matter, losing the thousands of Arab working-hands now employed in labor-scarce Israel.

● The Palestinians: For the first time, Israel is ready psychologically to acknowledge that there are such people as Palestinians. But they must establish their identity within a Palestinian-Jordanian state, perhaps via King Hussein's federation proposal. A semi-military West Bank state would not be economically viable but would be a constant source of trouble. There is room only for two states—Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian state—between the Mediterranean and the Iraqi border.

● Jerusalem: It must remain united and under Israeli administration. Nothing else makes sense. But Israel might be ready to consider formulas to give the Arabs some symbolic status in the city. Perhaps some system of boroughs might be worked out to give Jerusalem's Arab residents greater political recognition. Thinking is not yet clear on these issues.

● Gaza: Israeli security cannot be endangered by permitting Egypt to return to Gaza, particularly now that it has such powerful Soviet weapons. There is no firm, generally accepted Israeli concept of how to solve the perennial problem of the Gaza strip and its 400,000 residents, mainly refugees. But, given peace, Israel would permit open borders and contacts with Jordan.

● The Arab refugees: Perhaps token numbers might be permitted to return to Israel. But the basic solution lies in internationally financed resettlement in Arab lands. Compensation for lost properties in Israel would have to be measured against the compensation for Jews who emigrated from Egypt, Syria and other Arab lands.

● The Golan Heights: The possibility of a settlement with Syria seems extremely remote to the Israelis. In return for peace, however, Israel might be ready to concede some territory.

These are not the only problems, and negotiations would unquestionably be exceedingly complex and lengthy. But any Israeli concessions would be dependent on the atmosphere engendered in Geneva and on the development of general peace agreements providing for eventual normal relations.

Despite their many differences, Israeli shares this set of concepts: Peace depends on good relations, defensive borders and dry powder. No agreement can endure unless the United States maintains the balance of power by keeping Israel supplied with modern weapons until the utopian day of disarmament.

Israeli officials stress that there is no desire to be negative. They believe—or say they do—that at last there is a chance for peace and that if peace is brought closer by a new Egyptian pride, so be it. But they add that there is a limit to Israeli concessions—that, while Egypt now has pride and the Arabs have oil, Israel did not lose the war and Israel remains a vital force in the region.

The final question, of course, is to what extent the United States may exert pressure on Israel to accept less than true peace or retreat to dangerous lines. The Israelis insist they have felt no American pressure thus far, but Geneva has not yet started yet. They are fully conscious of Henry A. Kissinger's role in the Paris peace conference, and the figure of 60,000 comes again and again in conversation here these days. That, the Israelis will tell you, is the number of Vietnamese killed in war since the signing in Paris. If they add, wants no such UN fact agreement. But if you what they will do if the U.S. takes tough pressure, it's that it won't happen or not. They have fought before and fight again.

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## The UN and the Mideast

While Mr. Kissinger hastens on his appointed rounds, seeking to prepare the way for the Geneva conference (as well as to invigorate the Atlantic alliance and patch up the falling peace in Vietnam with Le Duc Tho) he has encountered a wide variety of acute difficulties, from Western European uncertainties through Syria's gamesmanship with its prisoners of war, to anti-American mobs in Beirut. And always there remains one of the least clearly defined problems of the Middle East: the relationship to its turmoil of the UN.

In theory, at least, the UN should be central to the Geneva conference, as well as to any of the aspects of the Israeli-Arab disputes. For it was the UN which created Israel—in international status, at least: a unique example of nation-building in an era that has seen so many new states emerge. And the UN was very prominent in all of the diplomatic moves that preceded the 1967 war—the truces in the 1948 battles, the ending of the Sinai-Suez adventure of 1956.

But the UN was never able to surround its creation with a peaceful atmosphere and it suffered a very great blow to its prestige and power when, on the eve of the six-day war, it withdrew its troops from the contested borders on Arab insistence. Moreover, what is probably even more to the point at present, the UN has greatly changed since 1948. The isolation of Israel, whether as a result of its own acts (which certainly played a part) or of Arab pressure through giving money and withholding oil (which also clearly contributed), is reflected at Turtle

Bay as well as in the chancelleries of the world.

Thus neither Israel nor the United States has much confidence in the Security Council; little more, perhaps, than did the North Vietnamese, conditioned by the Korean war and its aftermath. Western Europe, on the other hand, seems to believe that by giving the UN an important role in Geneva it will be relieved of the responsibility of making some hard choices, while the Arab states and most of Africa, to say nothing of China, argue that counting votes in the Security Council and the General Assembly will be easier and more beneficial to them than giving the United States and the Soviet Union too much leeway in conventional diplomacy.

What the end result will be is hard to predict. Moscow and Washington have veto powers in the Security Council, and they possess a very large store of military and economic power. Also, they have been working with the parties directly involved to seek some reconciliation. The Geneva conference will be held officially under UN auspices, and the UN will be represented there. Presumably this representation will be largely formal—unless the Arabs choose to appeal from the conference to the Security Council. Secretary-General Waldheim could serve a useful purpose in smoothing down points of friction and acting as channel of communications. But for the moment it seems probable that unless Mr. Kissinger is able to prepare the way for constructive negotiations, the UN, in the present mood of its majority, may be more successful in stirring up trouble than in doing away with it.

## Necessary Trade Bill

The House of Representatives has approved a trade bill that would grant President Nixon the broad negotiating authority he needs to strengthen U.S. economic relations with Western Europe, Japan and the underdeveloped countries. But the House has also defied the President—and the threat of a presidential veto—by attaching to the bill an amendment prohibiting most-favored-nation tariffs and U.S. credits to the Soviet Union unless the Russians allow free emigration of Jews and other citizens.

The White House had hoped to avoid a confrontation with Congress on that issue by having the House eliminate the entire Communist-trade section of the bill; under the circumstances, this would have been the better thing to do. Regrettably, the House instead bowed to strong pressures from a coalition of disparate forces—Jewish groups and liberals who see the amendment as a means of forcing the Soviet Union to adopt freer emigration policies; labor groups opposed to trade liberalization, which hope to use the amendment as a means of killing the entire trade bill; conservatives hostile in principle to the President's policy of détente and expanded U.S.-Soviet trade.

If the trade bill founders on the issue of U.S.-Soviet economic and political relations, serious harm could result to American interests and those of its principal trading partners and allies. A new round of multilateral trade negotiations under the agreement on tariffs and trade began in Tokyo in September. Its aim is to bring about major reductions or complete elimination of tariffs on industrial goods and to work out multilateral agreements for expanding trade, under stable market conditions, in wheat, feed grains, rice, sugar and other farm products.

The new round of trade talks will also seek to dismantle nontariff barriers to trade, such

as quotas, special taxes and other protectionist rules, which are now more of a hazard to trade than high tariffs. The trade negotiations will in addition seek to provide the underdeveloped countries with expanded access to the markets of the highly industrialized countries on an equitable basis.

Such goals are vital to the economic development and political stability of the non-Communist world. But the United States cannot contribute meaningfully to those goals unless it has negotiating authority contained in the Trade Reform Act.

It was undoubtedly a mistake to have this proposal—a long, complicated measure facing strong resistance from protectionists—further burdened by the Soviet issue. The administration made the right, if belated, decision to try to have the Communist section dropped from the bill; but the House refused, in its determination to pass the amendment setting political conditions on tariffs and credits to the Soviet Union.

The trade bill now goes to the Senate, which will take it up after the holiday recess. The Senate ought to do what the House did not—strip the Communist section from the bill, together with the amendment requiring that the President certify that the Russians are permitting free emigration as a condition for receiving benefits from the United States. That measure is discriminatory, unworkable and probably counterproductive of efforts to get the Russians to permit freer emigration.

Nevertheless, even if the Senate should follow the example of the House and pass the trade bill with the amendment in its present form, it would be a mistake for the President to veto a measure which could contribute so much toward rationalizing and expanding world trade. The issue of future U.S. credits to the Soviet Union would then have to be worked out—or fought out—separately.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Splintering the EEC

At first sight it might look as though the Middle East conflict, and the oil crisis which it has spawned, have split the Common Market countries just as effectively as the great debates over, say, agricultural policy or defense. . . . Yet one idea has emerged from the EEC conference which might not only paper over these differences but also help the Nine to a new sense of common purpose among themselves.

This is the project . . . of a joint program by the Nine for industrial and technological aid for the Arab countries in return for a stable supply of oil to Western Europe. . . . One thing is certain: unless the Nine can hammer out a common identity and a common policy, they can never operate effectively either by themselves or as partners in any wider scheme to tackle the world's problems.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 17, 1898

NEW YORK—A remarkable cast-steel gun designed by Dr. H.J. Gatling for the government was tested at Sandy Hook today. It withstood the unprecedented powder pressure of 37,000 pounds to the square inch. Officials from the Army Department and prominent artillery officers who were present are enthusiastic over the results. Some of them are quoted as declaring it will revolutionize the present methods of gun making. Moreover, its cost is very inexpensive.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 17, 1923

PARIS—In an old country house at Santeny (Seine-et-Oise), the Grand Duke Nicholas, generalissimo of the Russian armies in the war, is calmly awaiting the signal for a general uprising against the present Bolshevik regime, who now control every square foot of Russian territory. And, according to current belief among the colony of Russian refugees, that call will come in the very near future, and when it does, the duke's house will be the focal point.



## Isolation or Cooperation?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Nixon administration has made a significant change in its approach to the energy crisis. Only a few short weeks ago, it was talking in isolationist tones about the goal of "national self-sufficiency." Now, while maintaining this goal, it is asking Canada, Europe, Japan and the oil producing countries to join together in a long-range effort to assure adequate fuel supplies for all nations.

The first approach troubled other nations, for President Nixon seemed to be saying that the United States, which has only 6 percent of the world's people but consumes 30 percent of the world's energy, was going to concentrate on assuring America's own needs and let others worry about theirs. Now the talk is of a huge cooperative effort to deal with the problem on a worldwide basis.

"Let us unite," Nixon said on Nov. 7, "in committing the resources of this nation to a major new endeavor . . . we can approach the goal of national self-sufficiency in the spirit of Apollo, with the determination of the Manhattan Project, that by the end of this decade, we will have developed the potential to meet our own energy needs without depending on any foreign energy resources."

### U.S. Fuel Plan

In London the other day, however, Secretary of State Kissinger, in an effort to halt the drift toward a nationalistic scramble for the short supplies of fuel, suggested a partnership to conserve fuel in the short run and develop new sources of energy to meet the rising demands of the world in the long run.

"The United States proposes," he said, "that the nations of Europe, North America and Japan establish an energy action group of senior and prestigious individuals, with a mandate to develop within three months an initial action program for collaboration in all areas of the energy problem."

This group, he suggested, should work out programs to conserve energy through more rational utilization of existing supplies; encourage the discovery and development of new sources of energy; give producers new incentives to increase supplies; and coordinate research to develop new technologies to use energy more efficiently and provide alternatives to petroleum. The producing nations, Kissinger said, should be invited to join in this common effort.

It will be interesting to watch the reaction to this suggestion both at home and abroad. Already in the United States, there is some opposition to sharing the limited supplies of fuel with other countries that are worse off than we are.

### Mideast Issue

Also, there are serious political problems abroad. Industrial Europe and Japan do not share Washington's policy toward Israel, but have supported the Arab states in the hope of assuring normal supplies of fuel from the Middle East. And these countries resent not being invited to the Geneva Middle East peace conference, for settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute seems to them the quickest way to ease the fuel crisis.

one hand and Europe and Japan on the other.

Kissinger is not asking the Japanese and the European allies to adopt Washington's policies in the Middle East. He is merely asking that they give the Geneva peace conference a chance to succeed and meanwhile work together on a durable solution.

"The only long-term solution," he said in London, "is a massive effort to provide producers an incentive to increase their supply, to encourage consumers to use existing supplies more rationally, and to develop alternate energy sources."

"This is a challenge which the United States could solve alone with great difficulty and that Europe cannot solve in isolation at all. We strongly prefer and Europe requires a common enterprise."

### Advantages

The practical advantages of this for other nations are fairly obvious. The United States has great experience in the field of atomic energy, which will be vital in the future as the increasing demands of a growing world population drain away the known petroleum reserves.

In addition, the United States has done some preliminary research in solar energy, and thermal energy, and it has half of the world's known coal reserves, vast resources of untapped natural gas, in addition to the technical skills and techniques for organizing complicated problems like the production of atomic weapons and the exploration of outer space.

The political advantages are also important. The relationships among the advanced nations are now at a critical point, with Japan soon to become the second industrial nation in the world. Tensions coming in Europe, China coming out of isolation, and the United States trying to work out new understandings with both Moscow and Peking while adjusting its policies to the emerging but not yet unified Europe.

The latest Middle East war and the ensuing oil shortage has put acute strains on this shifting world political alignment. The Europeans have been complaining that the United States did not consult them during the Middle East crisis and Kissinger has been complaining that the Europeans have not been consulting with the United States on decisions affecting U.S. interests.

What the Kissinger speech did was to switch the emphasis from Operation Independence to Operation Interdependence and bring the question of consultation out of the level of political abstractions down to the practical level of a common effort to solve an urgent problem. This could be compared to the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Europe after the last world war, but it has its dangers. For if it is rejected, the United States, in its present mood, would probably accept the rebuff and strike out on its own.

A nice, unpretentious man from Grand Rapids, Mich., gets a pointed with executive power and prestige—suddenly there are servants to carry his umbrella.

Don't look now, but we've got an "imperial vice-presidency." It may all be a lot of waste spit, but it is in a global context.

The point is not just that we do not pay Secret Service agents to serve politicians as butlers and footmen. The point is the symbolism of such fawning. Appearance matter, and the last thing we need today—or ever—is yet another politician adopting habits inconsistent with the elusive republican virtues of simplicity and humility.

### Thoughts Intrude

These thoughts intrude while considering Mr. Nixon's "private" financial affairs. For months, Mr. Nixon bitterly resisted "full disclosure" because he thought he should enjoy the ordinary citizen's right to keep his "private" affairs private. For a number of reasons, this always was absurd.

First, he has spent a long career laboring to "rise"—if that is the word—private citizens to public official. Along with the 75 servants, 21 maintenance workers, five wives, 11 jetliners, 16 helicopters, and other perks of office comes a certain diminution of the right to operate privately.

Second, because he headed the White House with assorted miscreants, there has been good reason to suspect him, as we would not suspect the average private citizen, of being casual about propriety.

Third, he is notably selective about when and how he wants to be treated like an ordinary citizen. Private citizens do not get deductions for their "private" papers. And when private citizens have tax problems to resolve, they usually resolve them in court. They do not send them to a congressional committee.

Finally, and most important, there is nothing very "private" about the enterprise Mr. Nixon showed in bringing in past wartime while in office. The loophole Mr. Nixon, scrambled to exploit before it was repealed—the one allowing him a tax deduction of \$576,000 for giving his vice-presidential papers to the government—permitted a public official to take a whopping deduction on papers generated in the performance of public duties, the public had paid him to perform.

### A Tidy Sum

And about that extra \$89,000 Mr. Nixon pocketed as income. It was "left over" from the \$56,000 "expense" money he received each year of his first term for "defraying expenses relating to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties." It costs the American people a tidy sum to fly Tricia around in government aircraft, and to enable Ron Ziegler to go by military helicopter from San Clemente to a party in Hollywood.

### Letters

#### U.S. Deserters

I was most interested to read Gloria Emerson's article about Dick Ferrin and his parents (CIVIL, Dec. 10), which is typical of thousands of U.S. families where the son has deserted from the armed forces.

Prospects for amnesty are bleak indeed and the Ferrins are right when they say, "Others are not concerned." It is because these others' sons are not affected. Who is going to speak out for this minority group of deserters? I remember the day Dick Ferrin arrived in Paris from his base in West Germany—Sept. 4, 1967—he was 19 then. He had made his decision not to continue with the war in Vietnam and he encouraged others to actively register their protest, though not necessarily through desertion.

The Army has in its ranks a large proportion of very young people, youths who under civilian law would be treated as minors and still under the authority of their parents. It does not seem just that these young persons, who make their decisions often under stress, frequently in ignorance of the options open to them, should be penalized indefinitely. Ferrin has been in exile for six years. How long is this to continue?

TONY CLAY,  
Former director  
of Paris Quaker Center,  
1967-72.  
Bonn, France.

Ho, Ho, Ho

As a long-time admirer of John F. Kennedy, I was happy to see that he resisted the temptation to cap his Santa Claus cartoon (CIVIL, Dec. 14) "Ho, Ho, Ho, making a list and checking it twice."

PETER SUDER,  
Paris.

## In NATO Disharmony

## The Root of the Matter

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—NATO has always been hampered by flabby consultation procedures, above all when problems affecting the allies arise outside the North Atlantic treaty area. The worst instance was the 1956 Suez war when the United States joined Russia to oppose a British-French-Israeli attack on Egypt.

There is a long list of external crises that impinged directly upon the NATO partners: Quemoy and Matsu, Cuba, Vietnam, the Congo, Cyprus, Portuguese Africa; again and again the Middle East.

It has long been obvious that the alliance would act with relative effectiveness to oppose assault upon Western Europe but it has been equally obvious that it would react with minimum unity on questions not geographically related to NATO defense.

Cuba was the sole notable exception. Although French President De Gaulle stood firmly behind the United States there, that confrontation spurred him to disengage from the alliance's military system. He didn't want being precipitated into wars not of his own choice.

### De Gaulle's Idea

There has been only one serious effort to face this problem—stimulated by De Gaulle. On Sept. 17, 1968, he wrote President Eisenhower, attaching a memorandum whose duplicate was sent to British Prime Minister Macmillan, suggesting that an organization be formed among the three major allied powers, America, Britain and France. This would coordinate their global policy, including the use of nuclear weapons.

Eisenhower replied Oct. 21, 1968, stressing the need to consider the viewpoints of all the allies, not just the Big Three. There the matter died. History refers to this as De Gaulle's request for a NATO directive although the general never used that word.

De Gaulle's formulation derived from the 1956 Taiwan crisis which could have led to U.S. military involvement but which erupted far from the North Atlantic region. Eisenhower's reply was inadequate; and, unfortunately, the whole issue was not examined.

It is the same issue that still hampers NATO today and which caused such a rumormongering when the Yom Kippur war, and when Washington alerted all its armed forces without advising NATO.

The complaint heard on this side of the Atlantic about Nixon

and Kissinger was the same as that one used to hear about Eisenhower and Dulles: "The United States consults its allies so long as this procedure doesn't affect U.S. interests." And the reply, iterated by Kissinger, was also much the same (once mutual recommitment had subsided): "We must do something about improving consultative machinery."

Some allied leaders were wise enough to acknowledge the truth of De Gaulle's 1968 diagnosis even if they didn't accept his prescription. The late Paul-Henri Spaak, NATO's secretary-general, contemplated the idea of an alliance "security council" with three permanent members and a few rotating seats to represent the smaller partners.

This would have created a continuing mechanism for consultation on all matters anywhere (not just within the alliance's purview). Had action been taken 15 years ago, the system might have evolved by now to such a degree of effectiveness that the NATO crisis stemming from the October Middle East war and the resulting oil boycott might have been avoided or at least spared the need for ad hoc solutions such as that suggested by Kissinger last week.

### Shrinking World

Moreover, by habituating itself to such a system, the alliance would have been drawn together to act as an effective force in regions where international free-wheeling is still encouraged precisely because they lack a stabilizing balance such as that produced in Europe by NATO's own success. It is useful that Kissinger has reaffirmed America's commitment to indivisible defense but nobody is formally committed yet to the machinery for relating this to today's shrinking world.

A valid consultative mechanism would long ago have shown both Europe and the United States that the ex-colonial powers of the former were particularly sensitive to problems arising when the latter acted unilaterally in their erstwhile spheres. It would have shown that Europe needs Arab oil far more than the United States and certainly has a right to play a role in determining the Middle East's fate, even though it has watered this claim by failing to unite politically.

The alliance is still paying for this lacuna. This is why the whole Western world is in a condition of recession which may get far worse, and faces its most dangerous situation since 1945.

## Operation 'I'm Not a Crook'

By George F. Will

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Mr. Will is Washington editor of National Review.

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## Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)  
 Agencies are not listed on the London stock exchange. The London market is dominated by the British property companies, whose issues fell as much as 2 1/2 points. Capital & Counties 98 were bid for at 88 1/2, Slough 9 3/4 at 92 1/4 and Metropolitan 9 3/4 at 92 1/2.

"The quality of the property sector as a whole should be re-evaluated in the light of the oil crisis," said the International Bond Letter of Lloyds & Bala Bank. "With the worst possible outcome to the oil crisis, namely a major economic depression, property prices could fall dramatically, leaving asset values overstating the true debt cover position."

The new-issue market is completely shattered now that the European Investment Bank's \$30-million offering has been priced at 96 1/2 with a coupon of 8 1/2 percent. This makes for a yield of 8.7 percent to maturity and means that, in current conditions, it would be very difficult to imagine a new loan in dollars coming at under 9 percent.

**Half-Point Drop**  
 Small dollar bonds fell about half-point last week. Turnover was moderate and what selling was mostly professional.

The high level of short-term rates is keeping dealer interest low and encouraging liquidation as the hoped-for

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## U.S. Timber Industry Develops A Fast-Growing 'Supertree'

By Alexander Auerbach

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 16.—The Georgia-Pacific Corp. here is developing a new "supertree" to produce timber and paper considerably faster than ordinary trees.

A forest section that is cut will take about 30 years to produce a second crop of trees. By developing genetically superior trees in nurseries, planting the seedlings and tending them as they grow, Georgia-Pacific foresters figure they have cut that to 40 years; they are aiming for 30.

They are not the only people working to improve timber yields, of course. Weyerhaeuser Co., International Paper Co., Crown Zellerbach Corp. and others have active research programs of their own, and federal, state and university projects have the same goal.

The result of Georgia-Pacific's efforts, says R. B. Pamplin, chairman and president, is that in some regions the company now grows more timber each year than it harvests.

The value of softwood timber has doubled every 10 years in recent decades, and the pace is accelerating.

The wood is now so valuable that sawmills waste nothing. Sawdust is processed into hardboard, wood chips go to paper pulp mills and even the bark is burned as fuel to run the sawmill.

The trees that sawmills are now carefully nurtured Douglas fir seedlings at a company research facility near Cottage Grove, Ore.

The seeds are carefully collected from "genetically superior

trees, the rare giants that tower above adjacent woodlands," a company publication put it.

Each seed is planted in a cone-shaped dirt "plug" in a foam plastic block. Soil chemistry, irrigation and even ventilation are controlled to promote growth.

The result is a vigorous seedling 8 to 10 inches tall within six months. The same seedling grown in the forest would be less than half that size when a year old, the company said.

Standard & Poor's

Market Averages

Bank Stock Quotations

Insurance Stocks

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## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

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## ASAHI CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

OSAKA, JAPAN

Founded in 1931, Asahi specialized initially in the production of Rayon. In subsequent years the product programme was expanded on the one hand through take-over and, on the other, through mergers with other companies. Today, the range of manufactures includes textile fibres, chemicals, polyester, synthetic rubber, foodstuffs, fine chemicals, explosives and construction materials.

Asahi occupies a leading position in the production of textile fibres. The Company is the world's largest producer of cuprammonium rayon (ASAHI BEMBERG) as well as the largest manufacturer of acrylic fibre

(CASHMILON) in Japan. In the field of concrete and pre-fabricated housing (HEBEL HOUSE) which Asahi manufactures under licence, the Company is now a leader in the Japanese market.

In 33 factories and 8 research centres and laboratories Asahi employs more than 18,000 persons. Asahi products and Asahi know-how are today being exported to more than 100 countries throughout the world. With a turnover of more than DM 3.2 thousand million and a net income of around DM 150 million the Company enjoyed the best year in its history. The figures for the year under review are as of September 30, 1973.

## Introduction of Shares on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange

Following the application of a banking syndicate under the management of Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft and Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft — Frankfurt, Bank, permission to deal in and quotation of 789,050,929 registered shares of Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., each share of Yen 50 nominal value, has been granted as of November 1973. With this listing in Frankfurt the shares are being traded for the first time on a stock exchange outside Asia. The prospectus for the stock exchange introduction — in cooperation with the Nikko Securities Co. (Deutschland) GmbH — was published in the gazette on November 27, 1973 in the Federal Gazette and the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. Copies of the prospectus are available from the following banks:

COMMERZBANK

Aktiengesellschaft

DEUTSCHE BANK

Aktiengesellschaft

INDUSTRIEBANK VON JAPAN

(DEUTSCHLAND)

Aktiengesellschaft

BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT

— FRANKFURTER BANK —

DRESDNER BANK

Aktiengesellschaft

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK

GROZENTRALE

If Leasco were still just a leasing company we'd have the best name in the world. But we're not.

Over the past twelve years, Leasco Corporation has been evolving into one of the nation's largest financial services companies, with assets today of \$1.5 billion and revenues and operating income for the latest twelve months of \$710 million and \$34.9 million, respectively.

Along the way we've developed major industry positions not only in leasing, but in insurance and management services as well. In fact, today our principal subsidiary, The Reliance Insurance Companies, founded in Philadelphia in 1817, contributes 80 percent of combined divisional revenues and operating income.

So while we're still a major factor in leasing virtually all kinds of capital equipment, as a group of companies providing a broad range of services on which a growing number of people depend, we are a great deal more.

That's why effective today, December 17, Leasco Corporation becomes Reliance Group, Incorporated.

Reliance Group, Incorporated  
 280 Park Avenue, New York 10017  
 NYSE Ticker Symbol: REL







As NFL Bills Beat Jets

# Simpson Sets Rushing Mark With 2,000 Yards

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (UPI)—Jim Simpson, prancing like a deer across the frozen, snow-covered field of Shea Stadium, set the first 2,000-yard rushing mark in NFL history and broke Jim Brown's NFL rushing record today as Buffalo beat the Jets, 24-14.

Simpson broke Brown's mark of 1,769 yards on his eighth carry of the year in the first period and the crowd of 47,740 into bed when he went over the 2,000 mark on a seven-yard run 5:56 left to play. He finished the season with 2,001 yards. Simpson was lifted on his team-

mates' shoulders and the Jets' crowd roared its approval. The former USC Heisman Trophy winner carried 34 times to also break Brown's record for most carries in a season and became the 10th player in NFL history to surpass the 5,000-yard career mark on a 30-yard run on the second play of the game.

Simpson scored once on a 13-yard run and Jim Braxton, who had 101 yards, bulled over twice for a 20-yard touchdown. The Bills finished with 303 yards to break Miami's team rushing record of 2,980 set last season. The Bills' 2-5 finish was the best since 1966. The Jets, pummeled in their last game under retiring coach

Weeb Ewbank, finished at 4-10. Simpson scored on a 13-yard run and Bill Caddell returned a punt 51 yards for a TD in a 48-second span late in the first half to break open the game.

**Vikings 31, Giants 7**

At New Haven, Conn., the frost-free Minnesota Vikings, acting as if the 30-degree snowstorm was tropical weather, warmed up for next Saturday's playoff test by demolishing the New York Giants 31-7, with the help of Terry Brown's 63-yard touchdown run with an intercepted pass.

## Steelers Clinch Berth in the Playoffs

FRANCISCO, Dec. 16 (UPI)—The Steelers clinched their berth to set a Pittsburgh record as the San Francisco 49ers, in a mistake-plagued game, lost to the Steelers 16-10 yesterday to clinch a spot in the AFC playoffs.

The victory gave the Steelers a record for the regular season, and at least of the AFC and spot, and kept them in race for the AFC Central division title.

Pittsburgh defense picked off San Francisco passes and scored two touchdowns, resulting in touchdowns and two field goals.

40ers, winners of the NFC last three years, would lose to a 5-9 record, which would mean the end of the season. Brodie's final of a 17-year pro career and, though he started, Brodie left in the second quarter with a throwing arm.

## Bengals, Dallas Are Titlists As Oilers and Cardinals Fall

HOUSTON, Dec. 16 (UPI)—Ken Anderson threw three touchdowns, including two bombs to rookie Isaac Curtis, to spark Cincinnati to a 27-24 victory over the Houston Oilers today that clinched the AFC Central Division title for the Bengals.

Cincinnati, 10-4, meets world champion Miami, the AFC East champion, at Miami on Dec. 23. It was the Bengals' second division title since 1970.

Anderson hit Curtis with TD passes of 77 and 67 yards and connected with tight end Bob Trumpy with a 10-yard toss early in the third period. Earl Morrish chipped in with field goals of 11 and 33 yards for the Bengals.

he he was in there, Brodie finished his career with 79 yards in 12 passes for 79 yards. Brodie completed 4.44 of 4.49 attempts for 31.68 and is only one of four in history to pass for more than 30,000 yards.

Fred Willis, a former Bengal, rushed for 85 yards and scored on runs of five and one yards for the Oilers, and Paul Robinson, another ex-Bengal, scored on a one-yard plunge with 3:34 remaining in the game to cut the Cincinnati lead to three points.

## Tennis Kings Cup Goes to Sweden After Borg Stars

HANNOVER, West Germany, Dec. 16 (UPI)—Bjorn Borg, Sweden's teen-age star, survived four matchballs to beat Adriano Panatta of Italy yesterday and bring the Kings Cup trophy to Scandinavia for the sixth time.

In a 120-minute thriller, the 17-year-old Swede edged Italy's No. 1, 4-6, 6-2, 8-6, to give his country an unbeatable 3-0 lead. Lett Johansson had opened the final with a competent 6-4, 6-3, victory over Antonio Zugarelli.

he hit Wafield on 'touchdowns of 21 and 7 yards in the first period and two more in the second, which spanned 16 and 4 yards.

The pair played only the first half, with Grise connecting on 11 of 15 passes for a total of 141 yards and Warfield catching six of them for 103.

Stenerud kicked field goals of 45, 36, 20 and 27 yards. Jeff Kinney accounted for 55 yards of a Kansas City 30-yard scoring drive in the third quarter which put the game out of reach at 33-6.

## Italy Is 15th Team to Reach World Soccer Cup Final

ST AU PRINCE, Dec. 16 (UPI)—Honduras drew, 1-1, Guatemala in a World Cup qualifying match here last night. The result did not affect qualification for next finals as winner of the Central American and Caribbean group.

On the third play of the final quarter, Staubach passed 17 yards to Pearson, who out-jumped the Cardinals' defenders for the ball and his second touchdown. Toni Pritchard kicked his third field goal, a 17-yarder, for the Cowboys' final score.

## NHL Results

**Friday's Games**

Montreal 2, California 2 (Shutt, Lemire; Leach, McKee).

**Saturday's Games**

Minnesota 4, Buffalo 3 (Goldworthy, Stanfield, Parier, O'Brien).

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## WHA Results

**Friday's Games**

Quebec 4, Edmonton 3 (Caron 2, Leclerc, Guindon; Harrison, Ollivier 2).

**Saturday's Games**

Chicago 5, Houston 2 (Palemont, Shapton 2, Mafrey, Benesek; P. Fogel, Sterritt).

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At Chicago, Jerry Tagge completed only three passes, but two of them were for the first touch-

## Tickets Gone for 1st Match of World Cup

ANKFURT, Dec. 16 (UPI)—All tickets for the first match of the 1974 World Cup finals at Frankfurt on Jan. 13, will be between the Netherlands, Brazil, and a team to be determined at the draw the finals here on Jan. 5.

## UCLA Puts Down Another Would-Be Giant-Killer

By William Gilde

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16 (UPI)—About 30 times each winter, college basketball teams from one end of the country to the other challenge UCLA. For nearly three seasons, the result has been the same, and yesterday it happened to North Carolina State.

It looked bleak when Walton went out early. But in the end, it was State's two-day party that bowed and angry in the second by Walton's defense. 7-foot-4 Tom Burleson epitomized N.C. State's frustration. While Thompson made only 7 of 20 shots against Wilkes, Burleson hit only 5 of 16 against Walton and his substitute, 7-1 sophomore Ralph Drollinger.

## College Basketball Scores

Then Bill Walton got up from the chair where he had been sitting most of the game because of four personal fouls.

In the next few minutes, UCLA outscored N.C. State, 19-2. As though transfixed by an apparition, the Wolfpack stood at the sight of the red-headed giant while the Bruins roared away from a 54-44 tossup to an 84-68 rout.

## College Basketball Scores

The UCLA machine delivered an answer for every challenge. Three players with no varsity experience before this season helped the Bruins hang on grimly after Walton picked up his four fouls in the opening nine minutes. There was a slightly sensational performance from senior Keith Wilkes, who scored 27 points while holding State's slimiest legend David Thompson to 17. And it was Walton at the finish, directing the overpowering Bruin assault.

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Austria's Hubert Berchold, right, is congratulated yesterday by his captain, Toni Sailer.

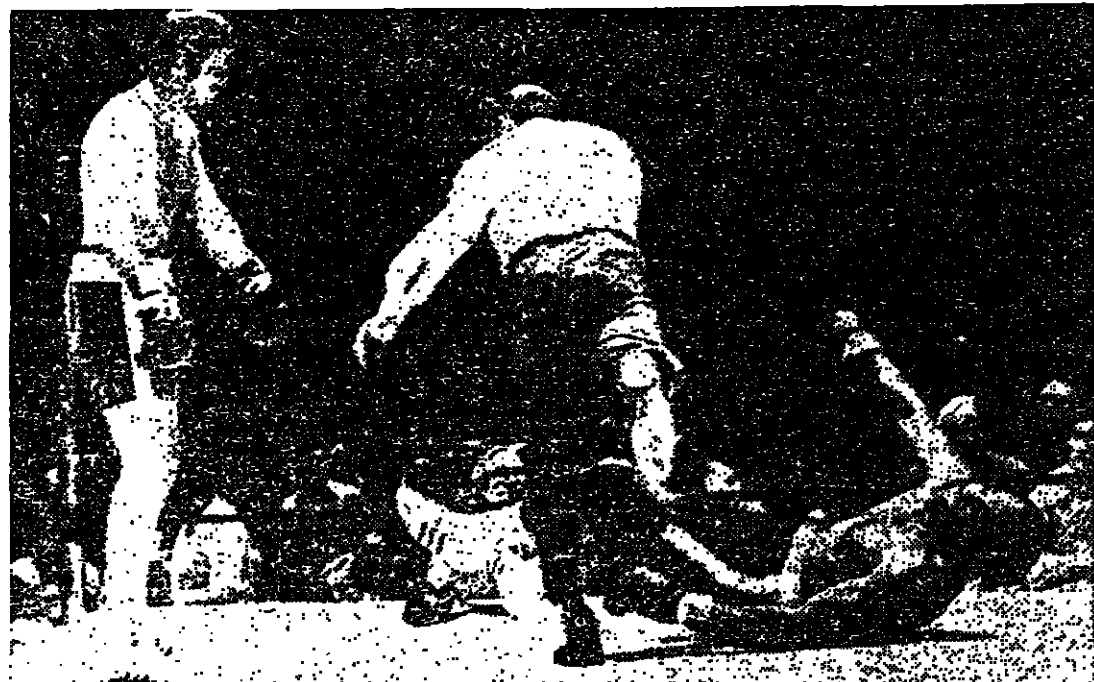
# Austria Is Overpowering in Giant Slalom

SAALBACH, Austria, Dec. 16 (UPI)—Hubert Berchold, an unheralded outsider, led the Austrian ski team today in a sweep of the four giant slalom races in the second giant slalom of the World Cup season.

Berchold, a 23-year-old mechanic, was fastest down in two heats on a demanding slope, just ahead of teammates Thomas Hauser, Hans Hinterseer and Franz Klammer.

Italy's Piero Gros, who trailed the Austrians in third position after the first heat, was not fast enough in the second run to keep the Austrians from winning and took fifth place.

Berchold's victory marked the second for Austrians in two giant slalom races this season, helping them to a strong lead in the World Cup standings.



Referee Arthur Mercante jumps over Ernie Shavers and waves Jerry Quarry to corner.

# Shavers Is Brief Work for Quarry

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (UPI)—In only 21 minutes and 21 seconds, Jerry Quarry dissolved Ernie Shavers into a first-round knockout victim at Madison Square Garden Friday night in their heavyweight bout.

Shortly after the opening bell, Quarry began to pummel Shavers without retaliation. At about the 2-minute mark, Shavers toppled backward onto the canvas, his right hand holding the top velvet rope.

He was up almost instantly, but Quarry resumed the brutal assault. Moments later, referee Arthur Mercante shielded the 28-year-old Ohio boxer from further punishment and waved his arms, signaling the end of the scheduled 12-round bout.

"It was unnecessary to let the fight continue," Mercante explained before leaving the ring. "Shavers was defenseless. His eyes were not in focus. It would have been a senseless beating to have him go down again."



Shavers lands one of his few punches in bout with Quarry.

## Racers Reducing Fuel Use by 25%

PARIS, Dec. 16 (AP)—The International Sporting Commission, the governing body of grand prix motor racing, said yesterday that it would reduce by 25 percent the amount of fuel used in championship races in 1974.

The economy would be made through reducing the length of trials, the length of courses and the number of races.

A communiqué issued after a meeting here said that the commission was asking national racing authorities to take steps to reduce fuel use. At the same time, it requested that they turn over circuits that are closed because of the energy crisis to industry for research on developing new fuels.

## NBA Results

**Friday's Games**

Seattle 92, Capital 82 (Raymond 26, Slaughter 21, Hare 14, Burden 18).

**Saturday's Games**

Capital 104, Golden State 83 (Jordan 27, Hayes, Clark 19, Barry 23, C. Johnson 10).

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